

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Jan. 4.—Silver, 48 3/4;
Lead, \$3.75@3.85; Spelter, \$5.55@5.65;
Copper, 12 3/4@13 1/4c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and
Tuesday Rain or Snow; Colder.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 2.

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Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY IN VIOLENT FIGHTING ON EASTERN BATTLEFRONT

VIOLENT FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS ALONG THE EASTERN BATTLEFRONT

Desperate Hand-to-hand Encounters Reported—Germans Attempt to Push on Toward Warsaw—Russians Repulse Enemy Causing Heavy Losses—Fierce Night Battle on Banks of Bzura River—Kaiser's Forces Attacked With Bayonets—Not a Single Shot Fired—Many Killed, Rest Surrender.

BERLIN ADMITS CAPTURE OF STEINBACH

Overwhelming Artillery Bombardment Enables French to Occupy Trenches and Town—Germans Repulse Attacks in Meuse Country—Russians Flatly Contradict German Claim That They Have Taken Borjow Petrograd Sees End of Battle of Polish Rivers and Expects New Point of Attack.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The French statement given out this afternoon shows that the fighting along the front is proceeding intermittently and at some points with particular violence. There seems to have been infantry attacks recently. The French admit failure in an effort to occupy a German position in the Meuse country. They claim, however, further progress in Steinbach.

The next of the communication follows: "From the sea to the Oise, the day passed in almost complete calm. The weather was rainy. There were artillery exchanges at some points of the front. In front of Noyelles our heavy artillery reduced the German batteries to silence.

"On the Aisne and in Champagne the cannonading was particularly violent. Our batteries showed their superiority and brought under their fire reserve forces of the enemy. We became possessed of several points of support held by the Germans in the region of Perthes and of Meul-Les-Hurlus.

French Repulsed in Meuse Region. "Between the Argonne and the Meuse, as well as on the heights of the Meuse there was intermittent cannonading. An effort made yesterday morning by our troops to occupy Bourville did not succeed. Our advance continued in the forest of Le Petre, which is to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

"In upper Alsace we occupied an important height to the west of Cernay. A counter-attack by the enemy was repulsed.

"In Steinbach we have taken possession of the vicinity of the church and of the cemetery."

Germans Admit Loss of Steinbach. Berlin, Jan. 4, via London, 3:55 p. m.—Steinbach, the Alsatian town on the heights between Stan and Sennheim, for which desperate fighting has been going on for several days, was officially admitted by the German army headquarters' statement today to have been captured by the French.

The French also took possession of the heights to the west of Sennheim, but the Germans in a counter-attack with the bayonet, succeeded in regaining the position.

Western Battlefront Generally Quiet. Berlin, Jan. 4, by wireless to London, 3:55 p. m.—The official communication issued today by the German army headquarters says: "In the western theatre of the war, except for a more or less heavy artillery combat along the front, it was generally quiet.

"Only near Thann, Alsace, did the enemy show great activity. After an overwhelming bombardment of the heights to the west of Sennheim the enemy succeeded during the evening in capturing our demolished trenches on these heights and in connection therewith the village of Steinbach, which we stubbornly defended and which frequently has been mentioned in our reports during the last few days. The heights were retaken during the night after a bayonet attack. Fighting for the village of Steinbach continues."

"In the eastern theatre of the war the situation is unchanged. Our attack in Poland to the east of Rawka river continues."

Many Conflicting Reports. London, Jan. 4, 12:35 p. m.—Utterly irreconcilable are the claims of the contending armies in the east. In the west the unprecedented wet weather precludes operations which could give decided advantage to one side or the other.

The activities of the Turks in the Caucasus seem to be assuming an increasing importance, judging from the attention the Petrograd official communications are devoting to this region. Although not admitting that the Turks have been victorious, it is conceded that they are fighting with great valor and stubbornness in the vicinity of the fortified town of Sari Kani.

Violent fighting is in progress along the eastern battle front, leading at points to desperate hand to hand encounters. An official Russian statement shows that, after capturing Bolimow, the Germans attempted to push on to the northeast in the direction of Warsaw, about thirty miles away. This movement marked the renewal of the German offensive toward the Polish capital after a period of comparative inactivity, but their advance in this direction is said to have been repulsed with large losses.

A remarkable night battle on the bank of Bzura river is described in the Russian communication which says that German forces were permitted to cross the river unmolested and then were attacked with bayonets, without the firing of a shot. It is asserted that several hundred Germans were killed and the remainder surrendered.

In the other campaigns on Europe's battle fields no essential changes are reported. In the Trans-Caucasian region the Turks and Russians are engaged in fierce struggles, but reports from Petrograd and Constantinople concerning the outcome are at complete variance.

In France and Belgium the attacks of the allies have failed to develop into another great battle and it is believed in London that the attempt to expel the Germans from their conquered territory may be deferred for several months.

Comparing the Turkish and the Russian statements it would seem that the Turks are making headway, although both sides are losing heavily as their troops flounder and fight through deep snow and in the bitter cold of these high altitudes.

Battle of Rivers Continues. The battle of the rivers in Poland has not yet come to an end. The Germans say that they have taken Borjow, northeast of Bolimow, a strong Russian position east of Lodz, and a step nearer Warsaw, saying the Russian contradicted flatly, saying that the German assaults there have been repulsed with heavy losses, and that elsewhere they have been held at bay. Petrograd professes to see the end of the battle of the Polish rivers and a concentration of German forces at some other strategic point in a renewed attempt to break through.

Invasion of Hungary. If it is true that the Russians have taken another pass over the Carpathian mountains, the invasion of Hungary in real force should, in the opinion of British observers, soon be ready. Up to the present, detachments of Russian cavalry have crossed these mountains, but there never has been an invasion in strength.

Further developments in Albania have been hanging fire since the Italian occupation of Avlona.

MISSIONARIES ON WORK OF MERCY

Washington, Jan. 4.—To relieve German and Austrian prisoners of war a committee of missionaries, principally Americans, will start tomorrow from Peking for the interior of Siberia bearing medical supplies and clothing furnished by the American Red Cross and to plan an extension of their work of mercy.

The prisoners are not confined, but generally have been paroled under pledge not to leave the neighborhood. Their only wants are food, clothing and medicine.

In explanation of the parole of prisoners, it is said that with its absolute control of the Siberian railway, which in winter affords the only possible egress from Siberia, the Russian government feels there is little possibility of escape.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Wheat prices today overtopped all previous high records since the beginning of the European war. May delivery went to \$1.32 3/4 a bushel as compared with \$1.32 on September 5 last, when speculative excitement in regard to transatlantic developments was most acute.

Shutting out of fear of Argentine competition was the immediate cause of today's advance. Ocean freight rates from Argentina have so sharply advanced that the South American grain is no longer relatively cheap. Besides, higher quotations at Liverpool this morning showed the urgency of European demand.

During the advance in wheat prices here, a jump of 1 3/4c since Saturday

FRENCH EXPLODE MINE IN TRENCH FROM WHICH GERMANS HAVE WITHDRAWN; USE CAPTIVE BALLOON FOR OBSERVATION PURPOSES



The Germans mine every trench from which they retire. The French, before occupying any of the trenches from which the Germans have withdrawn, lay their mines in the trench and then explode them as a safeguard to prevent the Germans from blowing up the trenches when filled with French soldiers. One of the accompanying photos, which was made in the region of Arras, shows the explosion of a French mine in an abandoned German trench. The other photo shows a captive balloon which was used at the French base in Alsace for observation purposes.



LA VETA MURDER CASES ON TRIAL

Nine Members of United Mine Workers Charged With Killing Mine Guards.

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 4.—Trial of the LaVeta murder case, so-called, an outgrowth of the recent Colorado coal strike, and in which Frank Kroupa, Daniel Richards, Edward Richards, Charles Richards, Peter Rich, George Ziemler, Marcur Martinovich and John Flockhart.

The men who stand accused are: Charles Sheppard, Daniel Richards, Edward Richards, Charles Richards, Peter Rich, George Ziemler, Marcur Martinovich and John Flockhart.

The men killed were Harry Bryan, E. G. Adams and Walter Whitten, mine guards, and Luke Terry, a chauffeur. William H. Gambling, foreman of the Oakdale mine, was badly wounded.

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STOCK EXCHANGE DOING BUSINESS

Greatest Crisis in History of English Stock Market Is Safely Passed.

London, Jan. 4, 12:05 p. m.—The London stock exchange reopened for business today after having been closed on account of the war since July 30. Severe restrictions were placed upon trading in order to prevent anything approaching panic selling or the unloading of securities by hostile countries.

The session opened with a round of ringing cheers and to the strains of the national anthem, heartily sung by a rather smaller attendance than usual. A number of British and French members were absent on account of the war, while the exclusion of aliens who were not able to satisfy the committee that they had severed all connection with foreign countries reduced somewhat the foreign attendance.

The single fact that business has been resumed on a limited scale and under restrictions is taken to indicate that the greatest crisis in the history of the exchange has been safely negotiated through the combined efforts of the treasury and the stock exchange committee.

The house had been redecorated during the prolonged recess, and today it presented a cheerful appearance. Several English members appeared in khaki. There was no shouting of bids across the house and business was on a strictly cash basis.

The committee decided to allow dealings only between the hours of eleven and three, inside or outside the stock exchange, and with arbitrage business barred, there will be no street dealings in American securities at this time.

The members generally appeared extremely pleased again to have a roof over their heads after their wretched experiences during the past five months.

The general opinion that the restrictions to trading would curtail business to a considerable extent was born out during the first half hour. Not a single bargain occurred in Americans, and only a few of these securities appeared. The war loan was marked at 94 5/8c and the National, 94 9/16c. India, 3 1/2 per cent, were quoted at 83 1/8c, and Rio Tinto nominally at 67. Union Pacifics were 119 and consols 68 1/2.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4.—Work on eight thousand portable kitchen wagons for the French army was begun here today. The value of the order is placed at \$250,000. The French government specified that the wagons be ready in three months.

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—An official communication from the Russian general staff in the Caucasus gives details of the fighting in the region of Sari Kamysh, in Trans-Caucasia. "The statement follows: "In the region of Sari Kamysh, on January 1, the great battle continued, obviously to our advantage. The enemy, however, continued to offer an obstinate resistance.

"We captured the Fiftieth regiment of infantry almost complete, including the commander and fifty officers. The total of Turkish prisoners amounts to five thousand soldiers, forty officers and several surgeons. We also captured six pieces of mountain artillery, fifteen machine guns and ammunition.

"The next day the fighting here was still going on. Our troops recaptured some positions which the Turks had occupied and took three machine guns and more than seven hundred prisoners.

"At one point a company of a Caucasian regiment was dispersed by bayonet charges, while two Turkish companies were cut to pieces by artillery fire.

"Our troops are operating under conditions exceptionally painful on account of the cold and snow in a high altitude. The morale of our soldiers is good and they fight with ardor."

RUSSIANS CLAIM ADVANTAGE OVER TURKISH FORCES—CAPTURE FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

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RED CROSS SAVES MANY IN SERBIA

Timely Arrival of American Unit Godsend to Suffering Ones Near Belgrade.

U. S. FLAG RESPECTED

English Nurses Down to Last Bits of Bandages and Living on Short Rations.

New York, Jan. 4.—Work of the American Red Cross hospital unit in Serbia, under direction of Dr. Edward Ryan of Scranton, Pa., has saved many lives in and around Belgrade, according to Miss Emily Simmonds, a British Red Cross nurse, who arrived here today on the steamship St. Paul. Miss Simmonds was sent with the first British expeditionary force into France and from there to Serbia.

"With seven young English girls, I have worked in the trenches 400 yards from the firing line for 48 hours at a time," she said. "The coming of the American unit under Dr. Edward Ryan was a Godsend to the Serbians, for at the time we were down to our last bits of bandages and dressings and were living on short rations.

Unfurling of U. S. Flag. "Up to the arrival of Dr. Ryan and his American nurses the hospital was constantly in danger of artillery fire. Dr. Ryan's first act was to unfurl the American flag over the building. It was instantly respected and conditions rapidly improved."

The St. Paul brought six Belgian families, consisting of 21 persons, the advance contingent of between seventy-five and one hundred families who expect to settle in the southwestern part of the United States.

BUSINESS MEN OPEN CAMPAIGN

National Association of Farm Papers Launches Nationwide Movement to Inspire Trade.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 4.—A nationwide campaign to assist in the revival of business under the slogan, "Buy It Now," was launched here today by the Agricultural Publishers' association, a national association of farm papers.

The movement proposes to quicken commerce and manufacture by hastening purchases which must be made sooner or later. The appeal is directed particularly to the farmers, who are to be urged to buy necessary implements and materials now, rather than wait until spring.

The plan contemplates thorough cooperation, which it is urged would correct unsettled conditions. In the committee report which presented the plan it was declared that if \$10 were expended in the "Buy It Now" campaign by each of the 40,000,000 farmers of the country, \$400,000,000 would be put into immediate circulation.

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"But the first thing to be done is to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions. Only England and her friends can benefit by our unimpeded commerce in war materials. Every dollar made by war manufacturers of war supplies is tainted with blood from the field of battle."

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Twelve injured in train wreck.

Albert Lea, Minn., Jan. 4.—Twelve persons were injured seriously, three of them probably fatally, early today when the fast Des Moines southbound passenger train on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway was wrecked at Emmens, Minn., by a defective switch. The chair car and smoker were demolished. A relief train arrived here with twelve injured. Thomas Mayer of Humoldt, Iowa, Matt Erscher of Luverne, Minn., and Conductor Keating of Minneapolis, were believed to be fatally injured.

Others Seriously Hurt. Others seriously hurt are: E. J. Connelly, Fort Dodge, Ia., leg broken. H. S. Snook, Minneapolis, leg crushed. A. L. McAllister, Minneapolis, shoulder dislocated. H. R. Clothier, Forest City, Iowa, leg crushed. Miss F. M. Long, Des Moines, shoulder hurt. O. Nelson, Minneapolis, internally injured.

Several others badly bruised, after receiving medical attention, were able to continue their journey.

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WOULD FORBID ALL WAR EXPORTS

Failure to Keep Strict Neutrality an Unfriendly Act Toward German Nation.

ALLIANCE MEMORIALS

Letter of Protest Is Sent to President Wilson—German-Americans Protest.

Washington, Jan. 4.—"Forbid the exportation of all munitions of war that are contraband and you will remove the excuse for the British conduct which called forth the note of protest recently sent to London," said Theodore Sutor of New York, addressing the house foreign relations committee today in favor of pending congressional resolutions to stop exports of war materials to European belligerents.

Delegations from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore, among them representatives of the German-American alliance and the Ancient Order of Hibernians appeared in favor of the resolutions.

C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, president of the German-American alliance, presented memorials adopted by that organization in many states, urging the adoption of one of the resolutions.

These memorials included a letter written by Mr. Hexamer to President Wilson, dated December 9, "in the interest of neutrality," saying that one of the nations engaged in the war "could get munitions from this country."

"Our failure in keeping strict neutrality becomes thereby," the letter continued, "an unfriendly, if not immoral, act against one particular nation."

"You cannot imagine, Mr. President," he wrote, "with what alacrity and bitterness it fills the Americans of German descent to see the resources of this great country, which they have helped to build up, placed at the disposal of enemies, who, with their overwhelming forces, have proclaimed it their avowed purpose to crush our ancestral home."

"Since the attitude of our government enables England to cut off, against our interests, even the most necessary articles from the civil population of certain countries, do you think, Mr. President, that thereby, the assertions that the neutrality of the United States is only a matter of form and does not exist, are justified?"

Addressing the committee, Mr. Hexamer said: "The principal evil growing out of the situation is the damage being done to our commerce. We should have an immediate inquiry by a special commerce commission into our trade with European countries. We should demand that our neutral trade be allowed to go on without interference and that England be not allowed to prevent us from sending articles, that are of no direct use in war, to Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Switzerland, or any other country that desires to buy our goods. Some way should be found to raise the embargo imposed by England on the re-exportation of our goods from these countries to the civil population of Germany and Austria."

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